

Jordan Times

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جوردين تايمز عربية سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

Somali head visits Saudi Arabia

MOGADISHU, July 11 (R). — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left here today for Saudi Arabia, with a stopover on the way in Djibouti. The president told reporters before leaving that his visit was in response to an invitation by Saudi Arabia. A visit here by Saudi princes earlier this year gave rise to what is known locally as "the rumour" — a reported Saudi offer of \$300 million a year on condition that Somalia begins uniting itself from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has been the main supplier of arms and training personnel to the Somali armed forces. It was expected here that President Barre and his delegation would hold talks during their stopover with Djibouti President Hassan Gouled.

Energy head: Israel can build own nuclear power station

HAIFA, July 11 (R). — Israel could build its own nuclear power station, though this would take longer than ordering one from abroad, the head of the country's Atomic Energy Committee said here today. Mr. Izi Eilam said Israel was in touch with three potential U.S. suppliers of nuclear power stations but could not obtain one unless the U.S. government signed an agreement on the peaceful use of atomic energy. He was speaking at an engineering conference at Israel's Institute of Technology.

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OPEC ministers meet to cement restored unity

STOCKHOLM, July 11 (R). — Oil ministers from the world's major petroleum exporting countries gathered here today for talks starting tomorrow at cementing their newly-restored unity.

With prices no longer in dispute, wider issues were likely to be discussed at the two-day conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

3 killed in political violence in Turkey

ANKARA, July 11 (R). — Three people are reported to have died in the past 24 hours in a resurgence of political violence in Turkey.

Police said one man died and two were wounded when two men fired shots at a coffee house here last night. The dead man and one of the wounded were identified as rightwingers while the other casualty was a bystander.

In the eastern town of Hilvan, two people were killed and one wounded when a political argument developed into a gunfight, local sources said.

About 125 people have died in political violence this year. Three explosions in Ankara early today caused damage but no casualties, police said. The blasts were outside shops and homes belonging to people said to be supporters of left and rightwing causes.

Explosion rocks Damascus centre, kills 2, wounds 53

DAMASCUS, July 11 (R). — At least two people were killed and 53 were wounded when a bomb explosion rocked the centre of Damascus yesterday, a Syrian statement said last night.

The statement said Iraq was behind the blast, which occurred opposite the headquarters of the Syrian Ministry of the Interior in the busy centre of the Syrian capital.

It was the second explosion in a week in Damascus to be blamed on Iraq.

The first, which occurred last Monday, killed one person, according to an official statement.

Today's explosion took place in a Japanese-made car which carried a West German licence plate.

The Syrian statement blaming Iraq for the latest blast said Baghdad Radio admitted this afternoon that a "Syrian revolutionary organisation" had carried out this and previous outrages in Syria.

The Syrian statement said this was clear evidence that the Iraqi regime was behind such crimes.

The Syrian communiqué, issued some eight hours after the explosion, said authorities here were now pursuing the culprits and that the "criminals will not escape justice."

Meanwhile Prime Minister

Mudar Badran today condemned the car bomb explosion. Official sources said Mr. Badran today phoned Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi inquired about the wounded and strongly deplored the bombing.

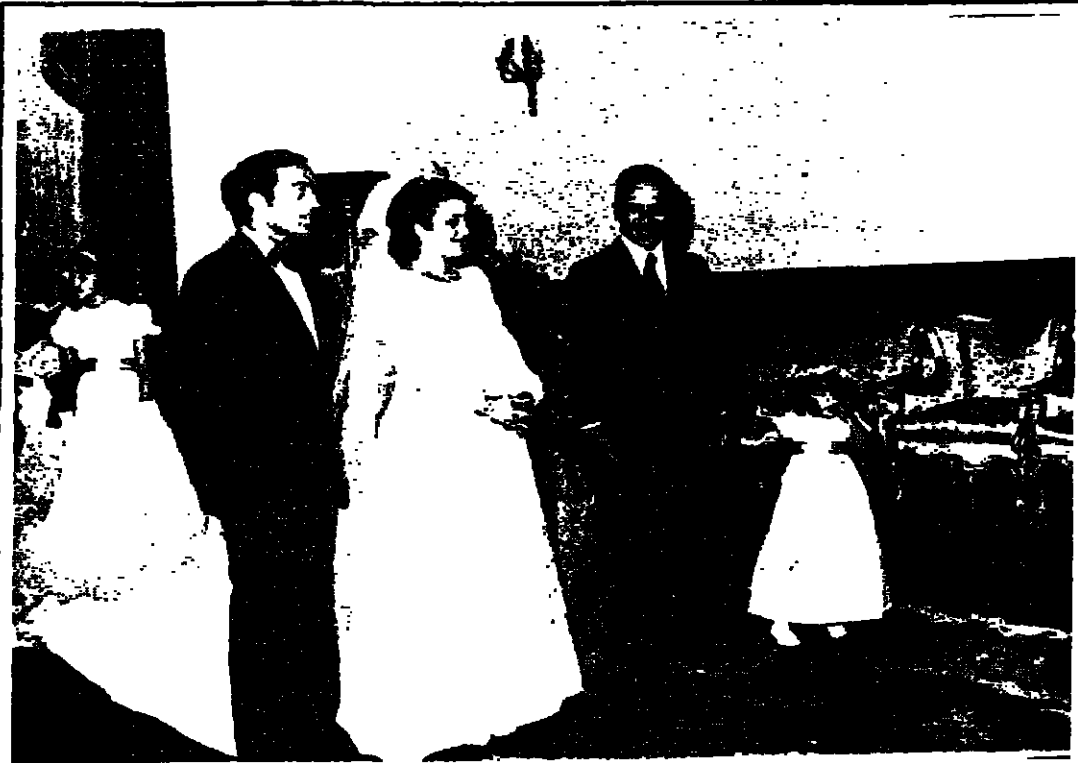
In Baghdad the English-language Baghdad Observer reported today that a Syrian opposition group had declared a "relentless war on the government in Damascus."

In a front-page report dated last night, the paper claimed that a group it named as the Syrian Freedom Fighters Organisation (SFFO) had yesterday released a statement in the Syrian capital saying it planned to wage "relentless war on the Damascus regime."

Syria, in a statement issued in Damascus last night, blamed Iraq for the latest blast, the second in Damascus in less than a week. According to an official Syrian announcement, one man was killed and 12 wounded in a bomb explosion on July 4.

The Iraqi newspaper gave no details about the SFFO, but said the group declared that it planned to fight the Syrian government.

The Baghdad Observer also quoted the statement as saying that the Syrian government had recently executed two leading members of the organisation.



His Majesty King Hussein stands next to Her Highness Princess Alia and bridegroom Naser Mirza at their wedding ceremony at the Raghadan Palace Monday evening. (JNA photo).

Princess Alia celebrates marriage

AMMAN (JNA). — Her Highness Princess Alia and Mr. Naser Mirza Monday officially celebrated their marriage.

The couple drove in an open car from Hashimiyeh to Raghadan Palace waving to the cheering crowds lined along the route.

A guard of honour composed of army officers and Royal Cavalry Guards received them as they entered Raghadan Palace to pay their respects to His Majesty King Hussein.

King Hussein later presided over an official reception given at Raghadan. The King, His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Dina, Princess Alia, Mr. Naser Mirza and the bridegroom's father, Mr. Wasfi Mirza, accepted congratulations from a distinguished assembly of well-wishers.

The couple were married on April 12.

Javits: Israel considers withdrawal from occupied lands "mortal blow"

CAIRO, July 11 (R). — U.S. Senator Jacob Javits said today Israel would consider withdrawal from the occupied West Bank a "mortal blow."

"There is no doubt that the

King Hussein receives Hamilton

AMMAN, July 11 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein yesterday received a delegation of United States Congressmen led by Mr. Lee Hamilton, Chairman of a Congressional subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

Officials said he briefed the delegation on the situation in the Middle East and on Jordan's position regarding current peace efforts.

The king, who had just returned from a two-day visit to Egypt, also explained Jordan's efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on the recognition of the Palestinian and Arab rights, the officials said.

The delegation arrived from Damascus earlier today as part of a tour of the Middle East. In a later development Mr. Hamilton arrived in Cairo today with a parliamentary delegation for a visit of several days to Egypt.

The delegation will tomorrow hold talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and will meet President Anwar Sadat on Wednesday.

government and people of Israel are at one in believing that withdrawal from the West Bank would be a mortal blow," he told reporters.

"A prior withdrawal would not be feasible," Senator Javits, who is on the last leg of a Middle East tour, added.

But the Republican senator, generally regarded as one of the most influential people in the U.S. Congress on Middle East affairs, also said he believed "the parties will come to Geneva."

He refused to be drawn on who these parties would be. Earlier today, Senator Javits had talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria which he described as "very useful."

Senator Javits said he was

neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the prospects for a Middle East peace, but he said five points had struck him during his tour.

These were: — That there seems to be a unanimous feeling now is the time to try for a peace agreement.

— That this agreement should be a comprehensive one, even if its parts had to be phased in gradually.

— That there was great interest in the United Nations techniques of buffer forces and buffer zones.

— That normalisation of relations between Israel and the Arab World have to be part of a realistic peace even if phased in and,

— That there would have to be economic assistance for Palestinians.

He declined to elaborate on these points.

As Al Hassan, Sarkis meet Efforts continue to end war in southern Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon, July 11 (R). — Lebanese rightist and leftist-Palestinian forces kept up their normal sporadic artillery exchanges in the country's sensitive southern region as efforts continued to put an end to the fighting.

Travellers said five people were wounded in the shelling between rightist Qleia and Marjayoun on the one hand and leftist Anoun and Nabatiyeh regions on the other.

Similar duels were reported in the two other main active fronts in the south, close to the Israeli border.

According to travellers from Bint Jbeil, the fighters had responded to an appeal by local residents to refrain from using Maroun Al Ras, frequented by the leftists, and Yaroun, by the rightists, for military operations.

Armed men have now withdrawn from the two villages, which have a mixed population, and all was quiet, the travellers said.

Meanwhile, inhabitants of the Bint Jbeil and Tyre regions continued abandoning their homes in search of safer areas. A good number of families, however, were turned back.

On the other hand, Israeli warplanes maintained their normal flights over the Lebanese southern border, apparently as a show of force. The planes

broke the sound barrier twice over this port city, which saw similar violations last week.

A Palestinian leader, Mr. Hanan Al Hassan, today called on Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in the presence of Premier Selim Al Hoss, for further talks designed to resolve differences over the interpretation of the 1969 Cairo agreement and restore peace to the south.

The accord organised Lebanese-Palestinian relations, including commando presence in the southern part of the country bordering Israel.

Mr. Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, has reportedly been sounding out the views of various leaders in the country, with the exception of the rightists, on Palestinian proposals for a ceasefire in the south.

The rightists, who blamed the Palestinians for the continued fighting, have contended that the proposals were merely a "new manoeuvre" to gain time and divert attention from calls for applying the agreement. They are urging an end to "armed Palestinian presence" in the south.

On their part, the Palestinians have affirmed that they had carried out "95 per cent" of the accord and what remained related to administrative action for which the Lebanese authorities were responsible.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry says

Future Palestinian state should be linked with Jordan

CAIRO, July 11 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt have agreed that a future Palestinian state should be linked with Jordan, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

He was reporting on week-end talks between the two leaders at the Egyptian port of Alexandria. King Hussein, who discussed Middle East peace moves with President Sadat, returned home yesterday.

President Sadat has always backed proposals for creating a Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, areas at present occupied by Israel.

In his talks with King Hussein yesterday, President Sadat said links between the proposed Palestinian state and Jordan should be agreed before the Geneva Middle East peace conference is convened again, according to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

King Hussein, in a television interview here last night, said such links should be established after Israel had withdrawn from the occupied land, "and after the Palestinian people practise with all freedom their right to self-determination."

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was full agreement between Egypt and Jordan on the form a link between the proposed Palestinian state and Jordan should take.

The spokesman said that President Sadat, during his talks with King Hussein, expressed his conviction that there must be a "clear link between the Palestinians and the Jordanians on which an agreement should be reached before the Geneva conference reconvenes."

"This meant that the Palestinians and the Jordanians should reach an agreement on the future plan before Geneva reconvenes," the spokesman explained.

He said Egypt's position did not contradict what King Hussein said in the television interview.

In that interview, King Hussein stated: "I believe that it is inevitable to establish strong, special and distinctive relations and ties in the future. But this should come after the liberation of the land and after the Palestinian people practice with all freedom their

right of self-determination." King Hussein did not rule out an agreement between the Palestinians and the Jordanians before the Geneva conference reconvenes, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman commented.

"What he meant was that any link between the proposed Palestinian state and the Jordanian government may actually take place after the liberation of the land now occupied by Israel," the spokesman said.

"This is obvious ... The Palestine state will not be established tomorrow or before Geneva reconvenes ... It is in Geneva that all parties will decide to establish the Palestine state within the framework of a total settlement to the Middle East crisis," the spokesman added.

The idea of President Sadat and King Hussein would soon be conveyed to the Palestin-

ians, he said. In an earlier development from Alexandria, Al Ahran said that political sources did not exclude the possibility that the two leaders would discuss the question of holding a limited Arab summit to be attended by Egypt, Jordan and Syria to coordinate their positions on Middle East peace efforts.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials yesterday reported that the talks had covered a new Jordanian initiative to halt the conflict in south Lebanon, but gave no details.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, in a statement later, said the two sides had discussed a Jordanian report on the "probability of an Israeli military offensive against the Arabs."

The Middle East News Agency (MENA), which carried the statement, gave no further details.

Gaza mayor calls for Palestinian homeland in occupied territories

GAZA, July 11 (R). — Gaza Mayor Rashed Al Shawwa today called for self determination for the Palestinians in Israeli occupied territories at a meeting here with Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman.

Mr. Shawwa met with Mr. Weizman for over an hour during the defence minister's first tour of the Gaza Strip since his appointment several weeks ago.

The Gaza mayor later told Reuters he put forward a list

of demands to Mr. Weizman, including self determination and the right of a homeland for the Palestinians. He also called for the improvement of prison conditions for detained guerrillas and protested against the existence of Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Weizman promised to speed up rehabilitation projects for Palestinian refugees in the area and to build new residential areas for them. The defence minister called for further meetings with the mayor.

Soviet plane hijackers refuse to leave Finland

HELSINKI, July 11 (AFP). — Two Soviet men still holding an Aeroflot airliner here, after hijacking it on domestic flight, tonight refused a Finnish offer to fly out of the country on a light plane, police said.

The Cessna, with a range of four hours or 1,400 kms. had been drawn up alongside the Tupolev, from which an estimated 44 of 67 hostages on board were released during the day.

Negotiations were later continuing between the hijackers, said by released passengers to be in their early 20s, and the Finnish government, the source said.

The Cessna's range would have taken it to Sweden, which today refused to accept the hijackers, or Norway. Unconfirmed report reaching here from Oslo tonight said Norway was apparently prepared to authorise their landing.

The hijackers, armed with grenades and pistols, originally ordered the Tupolev pilot to fly to Stockholm, the Swedish capital.

But he landed instead at Helsinki where authorities today said the Tupolev did not have enough fuel to get beyond Finland's borders.

If the hijackers surrender to Finnish authorities, they will face immediate extradition to the Soviet Union under a two-year-old Finnish-Soviet agreement.

A report from Oslo quoted officials at both airports there as saying they had not received any instructions to ban landing by the hijackers.

A second Tupolev 134 was meanwhile expected to leave here for the Soviet Union tonight with the passengers, all of them Soviet, released from the hijacked plane.

Fukuda's LDP retains majority in elections

TOKYO, July 12 (Agencies). — The ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda retained an absolute majority in the House of Councillors (Upper House) election held Sunday, Jiji Press reported today.

Unofficial tabulation by Jiji Press showed the LDP holding its majority through the inclusion of two independents elected with Party backing.

Half of the 252 seats in the house were at stake in the election to a six-year term. LDP Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira said early today: "The people are not looking for revolution or change."

known until early Tuesday morning.

The LDP retains a slim majority in the more important Lower House, whose legislation can only be temporarily delayed by the Upper Chamber.

While the LDP showed unexpected strength in the early returns, the JSP, the largest opposition party, lost eight seats.

Opposition parties had hoped for a big swing against the ruling party following its setback in the Lower House elections last December, but the LDP apparently regained ground with desperate last-minute campaigning.



BOOBY-TRAPPED — People gather around wreckage of booby-trapped car which blew up in Damascus Sunday night. (AP wirephoto).

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Managing Editor

Jenab Tutunji

Deputy Managing Editor

Bassam Bishuti

Editorial Staff

Salem Nahhas

Chiff Bale

Alan Martiny

Board of Directors

Jum'a Hamad

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Responsible Editor

Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 6717/12/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497

Lunatic fringe

It is pathetic that while Egypt is struggling with a mountain of very real problems a lunatic fringe group whose leader purportedly claims to be God's own representative on earth now wants to call the tunes in the country's political decision making process.

The Society of Al Takfir wal Hijra (Repentance and Flight from Sin), which is responsible for indiscriminate bombing incidents in Cairo and for the kidnapping and subsequent slaying of a former Egyptian cabinet minister, is a group of psychopaths and prophets of doom turned urban terrorists who, according to Cairo police sources, have been afflicted with a vision of a Third World War followed by the establishment of a society of righteous people who will serve God and live according to the word of Islam.

The tragedy is that whereas the world would no doubt be a much better place with a bigger dose of righteousness, anarchy and "sacred terrorism" do not lend themselves to a solution of any problem, much less the amelioration of conditions of life that make it difficult for people to be upright.

Egypt is staggering under the weight of massive foreign debt, rambling bureaucracy, the need for more efficient economic planning, overpopulation and a string of other diagnosable ills that are enough to turn any politician's hair white in no time. Sacred terrorism does not bring the solution to any of those problems nearer to hand, instead, it burdens the country's leaders with an additional headache and distracts them from problems requiring their urgent attention.

While the average man in the street is concerned with such problems as human and civil rights, a better quality of life and simply how to feed one's family, we have a group of people running around shooting their opponents in the left eye and advocating a form of rule by the sword with a zeal that is sadly misplaced to say the least. While the government is cautiously experimenting with the introduction of a multi-party system and hence a form of democracy, this group of throwbacks is proposing to dictate other people's lives.

Each problem, including the scarcity of moral virtue, has its own diagnosable causes; a solution is often hard to find and at times impossible to apply. Yet a blind determination to enforce righteousness can, as in this case, be a form of cruel unrighteousness.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies, Monday, commented on the Arab role in achieving peace and the recent hijacking of a Kuwaiti airliner.

AL RA'Y, in an editorial entitled Who makes peace?, said that no matter how clever Israeli manoeuvres are and no matter how strong or effective is the Israeli pressure in the U.S. and other countries, the peace formula, because it is two-sided, is still subject to Arab acceptance. The paper said that so long as the Arabs coordinate their policies and pool their energies, their approval of a peace settlement would be more effective. Because a rejection from a passive Arab attitude would have no effect in a world which is now used to the fact of Israeli politics and the logic of borders which are demarcated by tank tracks.

The paper added that Arab approval of a peace settlement, springing out of resignation, would jeopardise the whole future of not only the Middle East but of the whole world.

The paper added that although it is true that the Arabs have pooled their political energies and have managed to drive Israel into almost complete international isolation, it is still true that a world ruled by nuclear fear is no longer able to executively express its feelings for justice. It is noteworthy, the paper added, that apartheid still exists in South Africa despite world pressure and that Israel, with its Zionist roots and the economic and military aid it receives, is able, therefore, to resist any isolation which is not a serious one.

The paper concluded that the Arabs must depend on their vast potential. This should be organised to defend the

Arab nation and its rights. Present Arab contradictions can only hinder a comprehensive coordination of Arab policy but Arab confrontation states are indeed capable of bringing such coordination into effect which will serve as a nucleus for a more comprehensive Arab coordination at a later date.

AL AKHBAR commented on the recent hijacking of a Kuwaiti airliner.

The paper said that no two people would disagree that hijacking is a terrorist act. The paper asked whether the logic of such "base" terrorism is to make of the Arab individual a target for revenge or is the revenge directed at the plane itself, or is it directed against Kuwait?

The paper said that since the hijacking of Kuwaiti airliners has been done repeatedly there must be a foreign element behind such acts aiming to plant seeds of hatred in Kuwaiti soil. The paper asked why should Kuwaiti planes become a special target when Kuwait has participated positively in resolving Arab problems?

The paper asked the hijackers themselves why they chose to shift from revolution to terrorism, why they shifted from the logic of peace to the logic of resignation and it inquired of the benefit of this suicidal act?

The paper added that Arab history has no trace of any suicidal complexes similar to those of international Zionism which are clear from its 2,000-year history.

The paper concluded that the hijacking carries a warning to the Arabs who, hopefully, will transcend its dangers with their ability to overcome suicide through sacrifice and despair through hope.

Press conflict: Which way ahead for the Third World?

A conference entirely devoted to the problems of the Third World press and coverage of the Third World by the Western-based news agencies, newspapers, radio and T.V. has just been held by the Commonwealth Press Union. It was probably the most significant conference in the Union's 68-year history.

By Derek Ingram

LONDON (Gemin) — If the Western press and the main agencies of communication used by the world's newspapers and radio and T.V. stations do not respond to the criticism of them coming mainly from the Third World and try to achieve some compromise then the next stage will be confrontation.

Such was the warning given by Mervyn de Silva, Editor-in-Chief of the Times of Ceylon, at a conference of the Commonwealth Press Union. (C-PU) just held in London which discussed many aspects of press coverage, newspaper ownership, communications problems facing the press of the developing countries and their relations with the press of the industrialised world.

It was probably the most significant conference held by the C-PU in its 68-year history. Attending were editors, journalists and newspaper owners from 20 Commonwealth countries. The largest contingent outside Britain came from Ghana — six-strong.

Much of the discussion revolved around the style and content of coverage as it is provided by the world's four main news agencies — United Press International, Associated Press, Reuters and Agence France Presse — all of them run by and from the Western countries.

Mr. de Silva said that there were people who, in making charges basically of misrepresentation or under-representation of the Third World, wanted to destroy the press communications system as it now existed.

There were also those moderate in the Third World who were asking that the information system should be adjusted in such a way that the aspirations and deep commitment to independence was presented to the Western World fairly.

"This was being asked by Third World countries not merely from any sense of self-esteem but the realisation that in the open societies of the western world where governments were often influenced by public opinion and misrepresentation of the Third World could affect policy in the West."

There was a danger that those countries which wished to destroy the communications system would try to use it as part of an ideological struggle against the Western World.

De Silva suggested that the C-PU should make a study of what is needed to be done to improve the communications system to the satisfaction of the majority of the non-aligned countries and this point was taken up in the communique issued after the meeting.

Never before at a C-PU conference has there been such a thorough and frank exchange of views on these crucial and delicate issues. It became plain during the meeting that representatives from the developing and developed countries came better to respect and understand each other's opinions.

For example, in a debate concerning press control and censorship, Lee Siew Yee, group editor of the New Straits Times Press of Malaysia, freely admitted that there were restraints on what Malaysian newspapers published; there was legislation aimed against inflaming racial tension and attacking the cultures of minority races. There were, after all, he said, restraints in Britain apart from the law of libel.

In 1969 feelings in Malaysia became so inflamed that riots broke out and hundreds died. Censorship was imposed. Mr. Lee said: "I do not think any sane man would in those circumstances want those restraints removed and what had happened in those riots happen again."

Lyle Turnbull, Editor-in-Chief of the Herald and Weekly Times, Melbourne, said he was particularly impressed by the experience of Mr. Lee where wrong editorial judgment could produce blood in the streets the next day.

The first basic in any press industry was to try to raise the levels of journalistic integrity, accuracy and efficiency. The standards of Western freedom, Western style and Western association with government were best. But every country had to create its own principles.

This last sentence represented one of the continuing threads running through the debates. Differences in attitude were marked, even among those delegates present from Africa, some of whom were able to talk about the press in a country under military rule, while others pointed to the merits and demerits of public and private ownership and the problems of newspaper production in a one-party state.

Peter Lim Chief Editor of the New Nation, Singapore, thought most Third World leaders, and some communist ones, would be uneasy if they were cut off from access to the Western press. There was a growing impatience in the Third World, however, with the distortions and angling of Western reports from their countries.

What the Third World needed was news coverage which informed and enlightened, not that which instigated and confused. There should be less prejudice based on preconceived

ed notions, Western cultural values and superiority complexes.

More than one speaker deplored the way in which Third World news coverage was always being placed in the context of the East-West conflict. William Saidi, of the Times of Zambia, said he had listened to most Western radio stations, including the BBC, and he was appalled by the bias in favour of the so-called Western-backed forces at the time of the Angola war.

The physical problems of communication, which inhibited the flow of news coverage between Third World countries, were discussed. K. B. Brown, General Manager of the Ghana News Agency, pointed out that 20 years after his country's independence messages from Accra to Lome, in Togo and only 200 kms. away, still had to be sent via London and Paris.

In response to this it was suggested that before long Africa would probably jump 50 years as a result of satellite communication and that when this was in operation these problems would be solved.

The difficulties encountered in the operation of the recently started non-aligned newsworld — an attempt to exchange news material between countries of the Third World — were referred to by V. M. Nair, European correspondent of The Statesman of Calcutta. He pointed out that it had so far not proved very successful.

India has been a prime mover for the newsworld and yet Indian newspapers have shied away from using the material because it had become no more than an exchange of government statements and thinly-disguised propaganda.

As for any further stage, lack of proper communication facilities, trained personnel and the widely divergent policies towards the press make it difficult to establish, overnight, a truly professional Third World news agency.

C. R. Irani, Editor of The Statesman, said the evidence was overwhelming that a single monolithic news agency in India which denied newspapers access to other world agencies except through the Indian news agency, Samachar, was dangerous. Samachar's future operation is now under investigation and Irani said the general evidence so far was in favour of breaking it up.

Clement Jones, Chairman of the C-PU's Press Freedom Committee, said press freedom had the habit of appearing and disappearing like the Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland. He went on: "I believe we could do more by trying, as we have been doing in these discussions, to understand the problems and the issues — thinking of ways we can support and not dictate about press freedom. Press freedom can only come from inside a country."

It seemed to articulate in a sentence what most of the delegates had been trying to say.

Econoscope By Jawad Ahmad

Mirror, mirror on the wall! what is financial, market instruments et al?

Now Jordan is going to have its financial market. The question which must be raised is whether it is going to be a bastard or a legitimate creature.

As far as practice is concerned, the market must come as a natural development of the financial expansion in institutions, instruments and the market at large. This is a unidirectional relation where the expansion leads to the market and not vice versa. In small developing countries there is the fear that things may go in the opposite direction. The market is created as a "demonstration good", then the market is expanded to fit this larger Procrustean bed, and financial instruments are diversified and enlarged so that the market may function — or, bluntly, may have something to do.

This latter alternative is not the case in Jordan, well not exactly. The overwhelming expansion which took place in the money and finance markets seems to substantiate a financial market. Yet the question which remains to be answered is "Have we reached a level which can accommodate a financial market?"

To the best of judgement, the answer is not clear. The market will be too thin, too narrow and too rigid to function as traditional markets do. For sure, it will not be an open market facility for fine tuning. So let's forget about

open market operations as a central bank instrument of stability.

Yet, it can be a vehicle of development. Let me elucidate.

First: Shares in Jordan do not have a single price. A market can do that.

Second: The market will render shares and bonds more liquid, thus making them more tempting to hold as part of portfolios of individuals and business firms.

Third: It creates an opportunity for small savers to invest their money in possibly rewarding ventures.

Fourth: It shortens the time-distance between transforming savings into investments. Those who are willing to borrow for investment purposes will find in the market a speedy source of finance from people with excess money holdings.

Fifth: The market will be an opportunity to investigate the financial positions of major companies who must submit written information on their status before tapping the market.

Sixth: The government can tap the market for needed funds.

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Stock exchange head returns

AMMAN (JNA). — Several Western stock exchanges have offered to help establish a similar market in Amman. The Director General of the

C-IN-C RECEIVES CONGRESS TEAM

AMMAN (JNA). — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, A-Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker, Monday received a U.S. Congress delegation headed by Mr. Lee Hamilton, head of the Subcommittee for Europe and the Middle East of the Congress Foreign Relations Committee.

SAUDI ARABIA TWINS UP WITH EAST JERUSALEM

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 1 (R). — Well-informed Arab sources in East Jerusalem said yesterday the Saudi Arabian city of Mecca had signed a twin city agreement with the city of Jerusalem and was prepared to grant \$10 million this year for the establishment of a university of Palestine.

The sources said the pact had been arranged by a number of former residents of East Jerusalem, who had been banished by the Israeli authorities. A group of current residents of East Jerusalem was refused permission to go to Mecca on a fund-raising visit last month. The sources said that Medina, Islam's second most holy city in Saudi Arabia, had already signed a twin city pact with Hebron, also regarded as holy by Moslems.

The sources said the funds for the university were to be paid into an Amman bank. They said a resident of East Jerusalem had already donated a plot of land on the Mount of Olives for construction of the university. Israeli military authorities declined to comment on the report of the grant and of the plans to establish a university in Palestine.

proposed stock exchange here, Dr. Hashem Sabbagh, who returned here Sunday after a five-week tour of the United States, Canada, Britain and Greece, stated that officials in these countries expressed their willingness to support Amman's venture by supplying qualified personnel and training Jordanians cadres.

He made the visit to look over the work and procedures of financial institutions and stock exchanges.

The tour was organised by the Amman Stock Exchange and the Central Bank so that Dr. Sabbagh could benefit from the experience of the institutions visited and outline Jordan's economic aspirations and the importance of its stock exchange and its role in boosting and protecting investments.

Dr. Sabbagh will soon visit financial institutions and stock exchanges in Asian countries, where economic conditions are similar to those in Jordan.

King Hussein attends first Alia N.Y. flight

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Monday morning sponsored the celebrations held on the occasion of the inauguration by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, of its first direct flight between Amman and New York.

The ceremony, held at the royal lounge at Amman airport, was attended by Premier Mudar Badran, several ministers and officials from Alia and the Civil Aviation Department.

His Majesty bid farewell to the passengers of the Amman-New York flight and was presented with a token gift by Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour.

Economic team leaves for Bulgaria, Hungary

AMMAN (JNA). — An economic delegation left here Sunday morning on an eight-day visit to Bulgaria and Hungary for talks to boost economic relations.

A number of economic cooperation agreements will be concluded with Bulgaria, Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani, who is also delegation head, said Sunday.

They will include accords on developing commercial exchange and setting up joint projects, as well as a long-term agreement for the export of Jordanian phosphate to the

Bulgarian fertiliser industry. Bulgarian purchases of phosphates have dwindled recently, although this country has been the major importer of phosphates in the past, Dr. Dajani said.

Bulgaria is expected to ask for use of the free zone at Aqaba as an assembly area for its goods shipped by sea to nearby countries, he added.

The talks with Hungarian officials will centre on increasing Jordanian exports and amending the economic agreement between the two countries to boost commercial exchange.

The Jordanian side will pre-

sent a list of goods for export to Bulgaria and Hungary. It will also discuss the possibility of benefitting from their agricultural expertise, in particular concerning cattle breeding, fisheries and irrigation methods.

The two visits, Dr. Dajani added, are part of the ministry's policy to establish close economic relations with members of the international community so as to open up new markets for Jordanian goods.

Several similar agreements have been concluded with European, Asian, Latin American and African countries.

CAR FOR SALE

Plymouth Scamp 73, only 37,000 miles, power steering, airconditioning, automatic white vinyl top, customs unpaid.

Contacts: phone 41523 or 44181.

CAR FOR SALE

The Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Amman announces a car for sale:

Volkswagen Passat TS, 1974 model.

Mileage: 12,000. Duty not paid.

Tel. 41375 from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

FOR RENT

A house with three bedrooms, dining room, reception room, sitting room etc. Central heating and garden.

Located in Jabal Amman, near the Fifth Circle.

Please contact 44410, Amman.

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A house consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, reception room and veranda.

Central heating.

Situated at Hussein Housing Suburb. Contact 37097.

KINDERGARTEN

Mrs. Trudi announces the opening of Trudi's kindergarten for children aged between 2-5 years.

Indoor and outdoor facilities.

Location: Jabal Amman -- Close to Third Circle.

For further information, please call 42497 after 2.30 p.m.

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First class flat, 270 square metre area, separate central heating, panoramic view of the sports city gardens, near Grand Palace Hotel, Shmelsani, Amman.

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- Two single bedrooms with lavatories. Nicely furnished. Centrally heated. Located in Jabal Hussein beside Golden Leaf Bakery.

Interested please call 67158, Amman.

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A furnished apartment with central heating and a large terrace on the roof.

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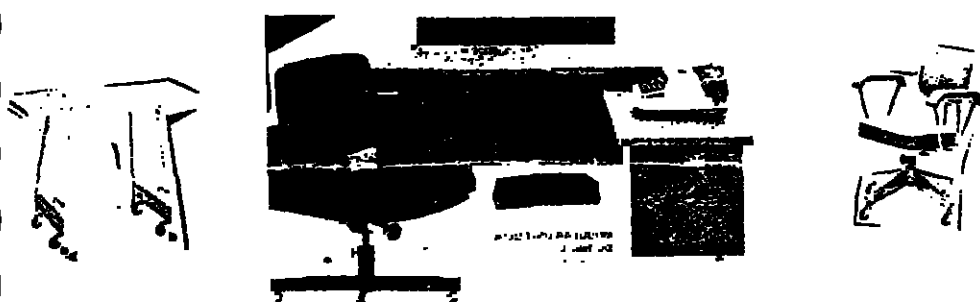
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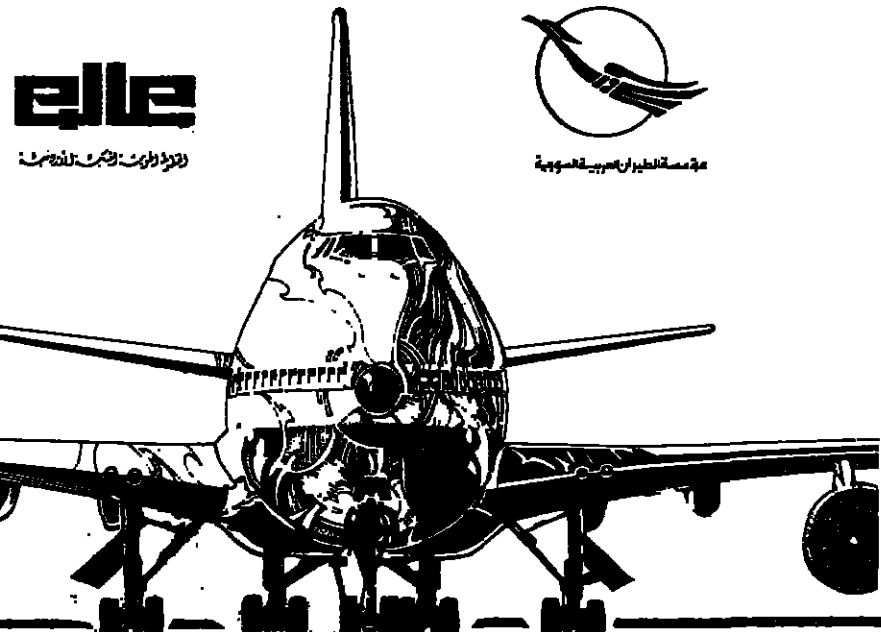
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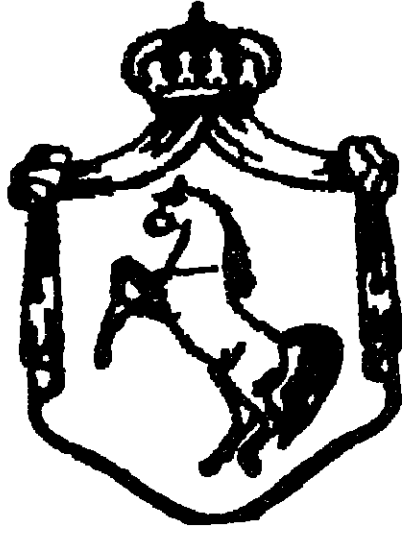
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Artisanal & Confectionery. Tel. 22555
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ROYAL STABLES

AMMAN. JORDAN.



الاستبلات الملكية
عمان - الأردن

The Royal Jordanian State Stud: Proof of King

One of the less well-known aspects of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee is the remarkable way he has managed to preserve one of the wonders of the Arab World: the pure Arabian horse. Much damage has been done to these unique horses in the Middle East by unscrupulous breeders and race horse owners, who are only interested in speed and not purity. This does not mean that one cannot find pure bred Arabians racing, but they are few and far between. Based on this knowledge, the King decided it was high time to save the Arabian horse from extinction.

Fortunate in having stock from his grandfather, the late King Abdullah, also a renowned horseman and breeder, he decided to open the Royal Jordanian Stud in 1962.

By Fernando Francis
Special to the Jordan Times

Two white gateways stand elegantly to the right side of the road on your way from Suweilah to Fuhais, two gateways with a definite Andalusian style.

Downhill you branch off to a "Spanish palace" hidden among the lush foliage of Al Homar. This area is ideal for raising horses because of the pure air and extensive fields. The Royal Jordanian State Stud now consists of 150 horses, most of which are pure Arabians. Some are presents from various parts of the world.

All are professionally looked after by a team under Master of the Royal Stud Santiago Lopez, of Spanish origin, and his British wife Ursula.

The stud employees ensure good care for the horses through regular cleaning, constant medical attention, regular feeding and watering. Patience and discipline in training the horses are essentials.

The King has taken such a great interest in pure Arabian horses because he realised that they may die out as a breed. Arabian horses have been subjected to many experiments in crossbreeding with foreign horses by race horse owners out for greater speed.

The Arabian horse is unique in several ways. Its most obvious characteristic is the shape of the front of its head: A distinctive half moon quite unlike the straight head of the British horse.

Other facial characteristics are its open, flaring, transparent nostrils; its round eyes placed low on the face; and its pointed ears which should almost touch each other.

Its strength is unparalleled for its traditional role is to carry the bedouin over long distances without tiring. Its back is one or two bones shorter than that of the British horse, making it sturdier; its legs are the hardest in the world; and its height is an average of 15 hands.

It is related by many historians that the first man after Adam to mount the horse was Ishmael, the father of the Arab race. He was the son of Abraham, beloved of God.

Many theories have been put forward as to the original home of the Arabian horse, and equally controversial theories regarding its descent. The sifting of evidence using the techniques of modern science seems to rule out the theory that the Arabian horse originated solely in Arabia. Experts are still uncertain about this question.

It is erroneous that Arabia is very rich in horses. The breed is limited to fertile pastures, for it is only in such parts that horses thrive.

Growing out of the desert, the finest specimens of the Arabian horse, built up through generation of unbroken lineage and purity of blood, have been brought to the stud so they may be preserved. The results of King Hussein's efforts are undoubted.

This has made the stud one of Jordan's select tourist attractions. A total of 15-20 tour groups arrive every year, but anyone can see the fine work of Mr. and Mrs. Lopez's dedicated team.

Mr. Lopez now talks about the possibility of adding another "commodity" to Jordan's list of exports: a fine example of a pure Arabian horse costing around \$15,000.

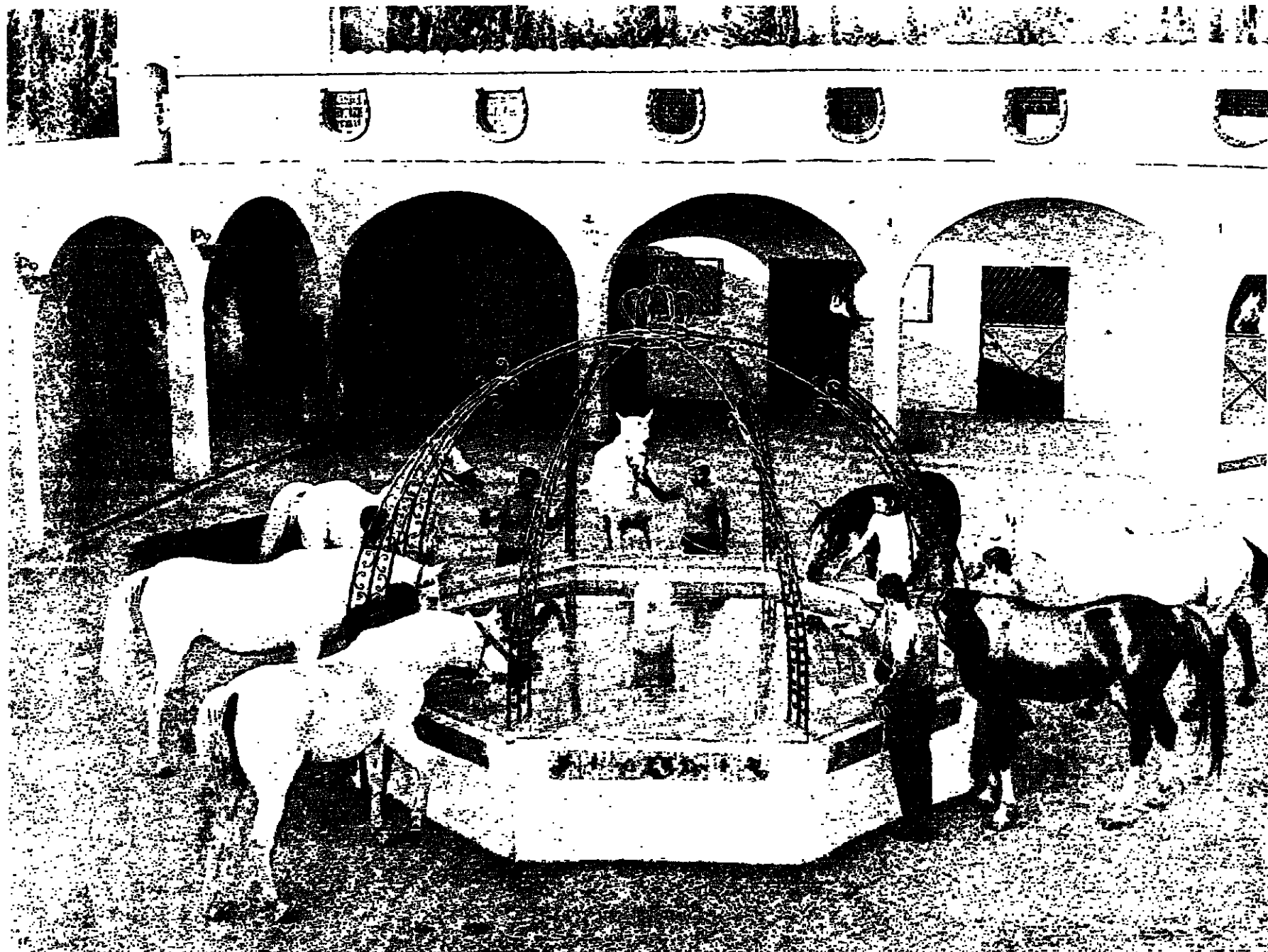
Throughout the 25 years of his reign, His Majesty King Hussein has added one more accomplishment to his long list of triumphs: The saving of a part of the Arab Heritage: The pure Arabian horse. He has ensured that it lives to see a prosperous future.



JAMILA -- One of His Majesty King Hussein's most beloved mares. He rode it for many years during the few hours he could find for relaxation.



PROFILE -- A picture of Madrid, a pure Arab horse



GOOD UPBRINGING -- Good care, patience and discipline in feeding and watering four times a day make pure Arabian champions.



BRIEFING ROYALTY -- Master of the Royal Stud Santiago Lopez explains to Her Highness Princess Alia the different kinds of saddles at the royal stables.

هكذا صنعنا الفيل

DATE OF BIRTH		STRAIN	SEX
10TH. March. 1975.		<u>KUBEYSHA.</u>	Filly.
COLOR	IDENTIFICATION MARKS		REMARKS
BORN CHESTNUT (Gamb Gray)	LARGE STAR IN THE LOWER BLAZE, 2 OVER RIGHT EYE FLY-CK. Lower Lip Also Fly White & long upright on off Feet Shows of lower leg White. Strakes.		A. PURE ARABIAN Bred at Bahar Royal. Tazarkhan ST-2.
	<p>1975</p> <p>BAHAREIN Star KUBAYSHA AT-3.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>REEMER Star KUBEYSHA</p>	<p>1975</p> <p>BAHAR AB. ARAB.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>SARINA KUBHA. AT-2.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>KUBEYSHA AB. ARAB.</p>	<p>1975</p> <p>USHAARE. VERONA Str.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>SABALUST UPH. ARAB.</p> <p>1975</p> <p>USHAARE VERONA Str.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>FARNA</p> <p>1975</p> <p>USHAARE Epan. Regaly.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>DUQADA S-25.</p> <p>1975</p> <p>AL NUBARA B. ARAB.</p> <p>2001</p> <p>AL NUBARA B. ARAB.</p>

Peseta may be devalued 20%

Spain closes foreign exchange market

By Ernesto Mendoza

MADRID, July 11 (R). — Spain suspended foreign exchange dealings today as the cabinet met to discuss ways of bolstering the sagging economy and end a selling run on the peseta.

After a weekend of press speculation on the possibility of a 20 per cent devaluation, the Central Bank of Spain announced that the foreign exchange market would be closed indefinitely.

Tourists, streaming into Spain for holidays found they could not buy local currency. Exchange counters at the French border rolled down their shutters.

In spite of press predictions, banking sources in Madrid, said that reduction of the peseta's international exchange value might be postponed until autumn.

A delay would permit greater political preparation, and allow Spain to collect the full earnings expected from the summer tourists.

Bank officials said the exchange closure was intended to halt speculative trading while the cabinet prepared its first economic measures since the centre-right coalition of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez won a general election last month.

Spain last suspended foreign exchange dealings in 1974, when the government decided to float the peseta.

When Spain decided in February last year to let the peseta float down to a point amounting to an 11 per cent devaluation, the exchange market stayed open.

The currency has declined a further five per cent since then. Friday's rate was 69.99 pesetas to the dollar.

Spanish evening newspapers predicted today that a devaluation was imminent.

The Vice Premier for Economic Affairs, Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana, went on television last weekend to tell Spaniards that their economic plight is serious.

He said that unless an effective solution was found, inflation would hit 30 per cent this year and the balance of payments deficit could reach \$5 billion.

Calling for sacrifices, he said Spain's new democracy was as much at stake as the country's material wealth.

North Sea construction yards feel the pinch

LONDON, July 11 (R). — A giant oil platform slipped slowly out to sea this weekend from the Ardyne Point construction yard on the west coast of Scotland, leaving the yard facing an empty future.

Of the eight yards built at the beginning of Britain's North Sea oil boom, only three now have any work.

By the autumn this number is expected to be down to two, and three-quarters of an entire industry will be at a standstill.

The empty yards are striking visible signs of Britain's economic troubles. Two of them, Forteviot and Hunterston, both in west Scotland, have never had a single order.

At its peak two years ago Ardyne Point had 3,000 men working on three platforms. Now it will employ just 50.

Ardyne Point was built by the Anglo-French consortium Macalpine-Sea Tank at a cost of more than £20 million. Their decision to keep the plant open on a care and maintenance basis rather than simply pull out has indicated their confidence that orders can be won.

But demand is slack and there has been a trend away from the concrete platforms in which several of the Scottish yards specialise. The only platform on which work has started in Britain in the last two-and-a-half years is built of steel.

There has been much speculation that the large concrete platforms will become the "dinosaurs" of the North Sea, and that oil companies will increasingly prefer steel platforms.

Macalpine-Sea Tank dismisses this view as ill-informed comment.

Prospects look bright for EEC-China trade agreement

PEKING, July 11 (R). — The way seems clear now for negotiations on a trade agreement between China and the European Common Market following talks here by an EEC team delegation sources said.

The EEC delegation leaves today after six days of exploratory talks with the Chinese. It is expected to urge the Community Council of Ministers to begin substantive negotiations soon, on what would be the first trade pact between the EEC and a state-trading communist power.

The sources said all "major misunderstandings" had been cleared up and that M. Roland de Kergolay, leader of the exploratory mission, had no doubt that formal negotiations would succeed.

M. de Kergolay is Director General of the Community Commission's Department of External Affairs.

China opened formal diplomatic relations with the EEC in 1975. Last year discussions on a trade pact made little headway because of political instability. It is understood China's foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Li Chang, blamed this lack of progress on opposition to foreign trade from the purged "gang of four" radicals.

He met the EEC group for more than an hour Saturday.

Last year China-EEC trade totalled some \$2 billion with over \$300 million deficit for the Chinese. Chinese officials were concerned about the deficit but, it is understood, the EEC team could give no guarantees on reducing it.

The Common Market already has a special agreement with Yugoslavia, but does not regard Yugoslavia as a state-trading nation.

The sources said Peking officials reiterated their view that they would like to see a stronger EEC as a Western bulwark against "Soviet social imperialism" and underlined that there were no basic problems between the Community and Peking.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

One sterling =	1.7201 / 03	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.2810 / 20	West German mark
	2.4420 / 30	Dutch guilder
	2.4070 / 80	Swiss franc
	35.81 / 54	Belgian franc
	4.8370 / 80	French franc
	882.65 / 85	Italian lire
	263.05 / 20	Japanese yen
	5.9890 / 9910	Danish crown

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices declined again Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average lost more than two points in moderate trading.

Analysts said the market was weighed down by the weak response of stock prices last Friday to the news of the biggest drop in the wholesale price index in nearly four years. Brokers said one reason for the market's hesitancy was continuing speculation that the economic recovery might slow down this year.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a wide 728 to 674 margin.

Oil and chemical shares were down. Atlantic Richfield lost 2-1/8 at 58-1/4, Dupont was off 7/8 at 113.5, Dome mine gained 1-3/8 at 50-1/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 905.53, a gain of 2.46 points; Transp at 237.05, a loss of 0.24; utilities at 116.53, a gain of 0.44. 13,790,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,480,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier Monday following uncertainty surrounding the governments pay talks with trade unions and sterling's weakness on the foreign exchange market, dealers said. Trading was very quiet.

Government bonds reduced losses after the wholesale price index details and relatively lower than expected central borrowing requirement, dealers added. Falls of up to 1/2 point were reduced by up to 3/8 or less.

Equity leaders were only occasionally above the day's low. Gold shares closed off the top following the fall in the bullion price. U.S. and Canadian stocks eased.

ICI lost 8p while GKN eased 7p and Bats 6p. Turner and Newall gained 3p after an initial loss of a penny.

Oils also lost ground with B.P. 'old' shares down 6p and the 'new' shares down 2p after being 7p lower earlier. Other oils showed losses of up to 4p. Banks showed net losses of up to 6p. Hawker Siddeley closed at 168p following one for four stock split (Friday's close 68p).

At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 4.3 at 439.4.

Price of gold closed in London Monday at \$140.90/oz.

INVITATION TENDER NO. 171/77

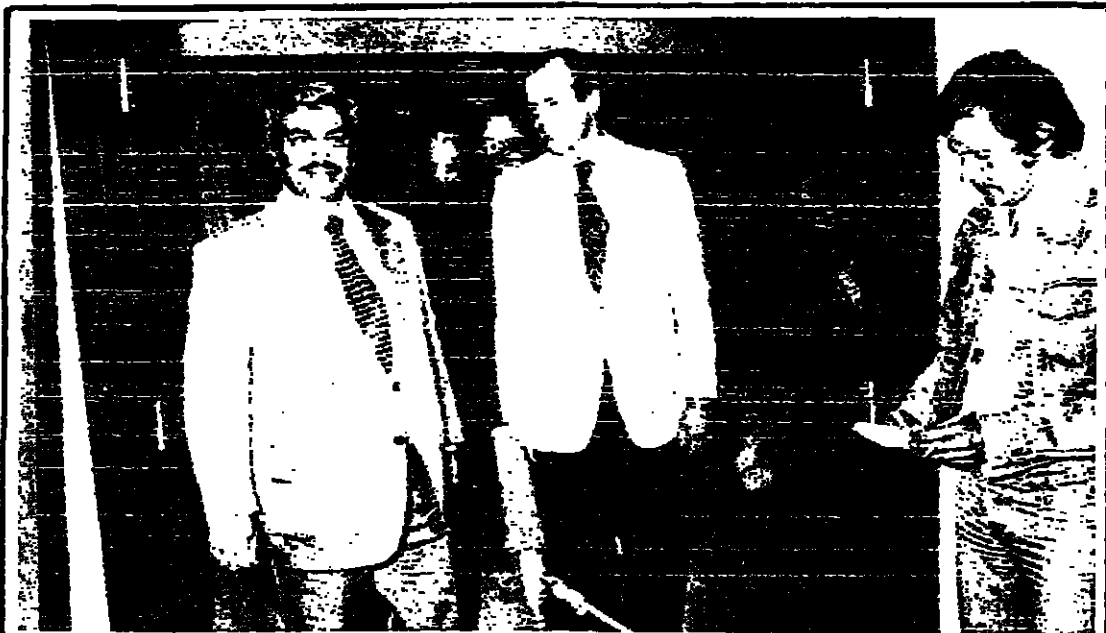
GENERAL DEPARTMENT

OF MATERIALS ANNOUNCES:

"That the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities needs machines and equipment for the tourism project Petra and Jarash. The closing date of the tender is 12 a.m., date 21.8.1977."

Value of tender copy JD 20.

For more specifications please refer to: General Department of Materials, King Hussein Street, Amman, P.O. Box 7679 -- Tel. 39161/2/3 -- Telex 1597 SUDEPT JO.



OPEC MEMBERS ASSEMBLE -- Abdul Muttalib Al Kazemi, Oil Minister of Kuwait, (left) arrives in Arlanda International Airport welcomed by Swedish Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam-Linder (right). (AP wirephoto).

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* SAN'A, July 11 (R). — North Yemeni President, Ibrahim Al Hamdi returned here yesterday from a tour of Saudi Arabia, France and Tunis, during which he signed economic and technological cooperation agreements worth about one billion francs (\$119 million) in Paris. He declined to comment on a report that North Yemen intended with French help to build a naval base on the Red Sea.

* ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 11 (R). — An explosion and fire at a trans-Alaska pipeline pumping station will make it impossible for the Pipeline Company to meet its goal of moving 1.2 million barrels of oil a day by the beginning of next year, a company spokesman said. Edward Patton, Chairman of Alyeska, said human error probably caused the highly inflammable crude oil to gush from a valve and onto a hot turbine, setting off the explosion and fire which killed one man and injured five more last Friday. Damage to the pumping station, midway down the 1,200 km. line, is put at between \$2 million and \$5 million. The pipeline could re-open "in a matter of days", Mr. Patton said.

* AMMAN, July 11 (R). — Nationalist Chinese President Yen Chia-kan arrived in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Saturday, Riyadh Radio reported. During his three-day visit he will have talks with King Khalid Ibn Abdul Aziz and tour a desalination station.

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	487	477
Libyan dinar	740	780
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.8

HORSE RACING RESULTS



FIRST RACE

For local country horses third class

Distance : 1,400 metres.

The first : SULTANEH

Owner : Sami Yaqoub

Time : 1.42,5 minute

The second : DARA

Owner : Mosallam El Ayed

The third : ALA MAHLAK

Owner : Khalil Borqan

WIN : 200 fils — JD 5

TWIN : 400 fils — JD 15

SECOND RACE

For beginner horses

Distance : 1,600 metres.

The first : KWAIES

Owner : Tawfiq Ksous

Time : 1.52,2 minute

The second : NAMNOM

Owner : Samir Farkouh

The third : KYAD

Owner : Sharifeh Nofah Naser

WIN : 200 fils — 450 fils

TWIN : 400 fils — JD 3.5

THIRD RACE

For beginner horses

Distance : 1,400 metres.

The first : SULTAN

Owner : Bahjat Fanous

Time : 1.40,8 minute

The second : MARJAN

Owner : Rashid Odeh

The third : BAHIR

Owner : H.H. Sharif Hussein Ibn Naser

WIN : 200 fils — 700 fils

TWIN : 400 fils — JD 6

FOURTH RACE

For third class horses

Distance : 2,000 metres.

The first : TULL

Owner : Khalil Borqan

Time : 2.23,3 minutes

The second : A. EL HAWA

Owner : Bahjat Fanous

The third : BOSHRAN

Owner : Khalil Borqan

WIN : 200 fils — 350 fils

TWIN : 400 fils — 750 fils

FIFTH RACE

For third class horses

Distance : 1,600 metres.

The first : WADI AMAL

Owner : Ali A. Soukout

Time : 1.51,4 minutes

The second : AJEEL

Owner : H.H. Sheikh Khalifeh Ibn

Hamad Al Thani

The third : EL HABBAR

Owner : Tawfiq Ksous

WIN : 200 fils — 600 fils

TWIN : 400 fils — JD 1.2

SIXTH RACE

For second class horses

Distance : 1,000 metres.

The first : FAWAR

Owner : Sami Yaqoub

Time : 1.8 minute

The second : NAHLAWI

Owner : Samir Farkouh

The third : AJAB

Owner : Marwan Lallas

WIN : 200 fils — 300 fils

TWIN : 400 fils — JD 1.2

DOUBLE TOTE : 400 fils — JD 2.5



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the rose red city carved into the stone

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Our reliable drivers will take you twice a week to Petra in luxurious air-conditioned pullman coaches.

on Fridays and Sundays from Amman starting July 15, 1977

Departure at 7.30 a.m. from the company offices opposite the entrance to the Army Headquarters. Tel: 64448 & 64147

Return from Petra at 3.30 p.m.

Cost per person: JD 3.

Al Ahram reports

Another 81 Moslem extremists arrested

CAIRO, July 11 (R). — Eighty-one more members of a Moslem extremist group accused of planning a campaign of terror in Egypt have been arrested as police cracked down on the sect, the semi-official daily Al Ahram said today.

More of the group's hideouts were found yesterday and arms, including machineguns, pistols, and explosives seized, the Middle East News Agency reported.

More than 300 members of the Takfir Wal Hijra, or the Society for Repentance and Flight from Sin, have now been arrested following the kidnapping and murder last week of the former Minister of Religious Endowments, Mohammed Hussein Zahabi.

A deputy interior minister said police were still hunting for a former police officer believed to have aided the group who kidnapped Dr.

Zahabi.

Yesterday, the military Prosecutor-General, Maj.-Gen. Abdul Alim Makhlouf reminded owners of furnished flats who failed to notify police of the identity of their occupants that they would be held accomplices if it were proved that any of the members of Takfir Wal Hijra was in their flats.

A three-day deadline for furnished flat owners to report dwellers to police expired yesterday.

Gen. Makhlouf also promised that members of the group who surrender and help police trace fugitive members would not be tried.

In a related development, police today removed a parcel containing an empty shell case from a multi-storey building in central Cairo. It had been planted by the Moslem extremists, according to police sources.



STEWARDESSES -- Two British stewardesses, Miss Cynthia Hobson and Miss Judith Crosswell, who were aboard the hijacked Kuwaiti Airways Boeing 707 walk at Kuwait Airport some 400 metres from the plane after their release on Saturday. The hijack drama ended peacefully on Sunday with the surrender of the hijackers to Syrian authorities after the plane took off from Kuwait to Damascus. (AP wirephoto)

Major obstacles still face Anglo-American Rhodesia plan

LUSAKA, July 11 (R). — Anglo-American negotiators still face two major obstacles blocking the path to a peaceful settlement of the ongoing Rhodesian guerrilla war, and a third seems to be looming close.

The negotiators ended a second round of contacts with the war's black and white protagonists by meeting Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith in Salisbury yesterday. Last week, they met the Patriotic Front black nationalist alliance -- mouthpiece of the guerrilla forces in the conflict -- in Lusaka.

Informed sources said the two major areas of contention were the composition of security forces during Rhodesia's transition to independence as the black state of Zimbabwe, and the nature of a franchise for pre-independence elections.

The latest Anglo-American plan foresees Mr. Smith and his white minority government handing over power to a British-managed interim government that would oversee the freedom poll.

But the prospect of a third big problem was raised yesterday when a Patriotic Front spokesman rejected the proposed British role.

But sources close to the talks say that Britain and the U.S. may soon make firm proposals to halt the four-year guerrilla war, end economic sanctions and give the break-away British colony internationally recognised independence under black majority rule.

According to informed sources, settlement hopes shape up in this way:

— Interim government: Mr. Smith is now ready to accept a British-run transition government lasting three to six months; the Patriotic Front is publicly opposed to a British-controlled transition, but the sources believe this is not guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo's final position.

— Security Forces: The Patriotic Front wants its guerrillas to take full responsibility for security, but informed sources believe there is room to negotiate a compromise. They say that Rhodesia's white security chiefs are "not totally inflexible" on the possibility of guerrilla forces helping to control the country during a transition.

— Franchise: Britain would organise free elections and hand the government over to the winner. Britain and the U.S. insist on one-man-one-vote. Mr. Smith has been holding out for a qualified franchise, but the sources think he would accept universal suffrage as part of an overall peace package.

— International Acceptance: The sources believe that, if there is an internationally agreed settlement in Rhodesia, neighbouring black states would feel obliged to accept it, and not harbour or help any guerrillas who tried to prolong the war.

Informed sources in Salisbury said that the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, is expected to visit Southern Africa this month.

The British and U.S. envoys,

who held three days of talks in Salisbury, left Rhodesia yesterday after a 40-minute meeting with Prime Minister Smith. No statement was issued after the meeting.

Mr. Stephen Low returned to Lusaka, where he is U.S. ambassador. British envoy John Graham left for London, by way of South Africa.

In another development yesterday, a black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole returned to Rhodesia from self-imposed exile. Mr. Sithole was under a detention order when he left in 1975, but Mr. Smith indicated he could return a free man if he denounced "terrorism" which he has done.

An internal settlement with Mr. Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa -- both of whom are opposed to the guerrilla-orientated Patriotic Front -- has sometimes been canvassed as an alternative to an internationally agreed settlement in Rhodesia.

But informed sources in Salisbury say Britain and the U.S. believe that an internationally recognised peace would be essential both to halt guerrilla war and United Nations-backed economic sanctions against the Smith government.

Speaking at a rally shortly after his arrival, Mr. Sithole yesterday endorsed the present Anglo-American initiative "without reservation".

He also attacked the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) countries bordering Rhodesia, saying they wanted to choose the leaders of post-independence Rhodesia.

The OAU decided this month to recognise the Patriotic Front, led by Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, as the spearhead of the guerrilla war.

In Zambia yesterday, a spokesman for the front scored the Anglo-American peace effort -- repeating a position which sources close to the negotiations in Salisbury say they believe could be changed.

The Patriotic Front spokesman said: "We are not fighting to pass over power to the British. We are fighting so that power should be surrendered to us."

Kidnappers release Paris' Fiat head

PARIS, July 11 (Agencies). — The head of the Fiat car firm's French operations, Signor Luciano Revelli-Beaumont, was freed today after being held by kidnappers for almost three months, police said.

Signor Revelli-Beaumont was kidnapped outside his home on April 13 in the fashionable 16th district of Paris. The kidnappers had threatened to kill him unless their demands were met.

The self-styled Revolutionary Group, claimed that Fiat had prospered through the exploitation of its workers.

Possibly the most bizarre development in the case was the arrest of former Dominican government minister Hector Aristy last month.

Senor Aristy, a family friend, had been the Revelli-Beaumont family's main go-between with the kidnappers.

He was charged with kidnapping and "illegal detention". The Italian executive was taken to police headquarters in central Paris where police sought clues to the identity of his kidnappers and where the kidnap victim had been held. Police said he would also

be given a hospital treatment before returning home to his family.

There was no official information today as to whether any ransom money had been handed over.

However, there were reports that at least part of the ransom had been sent to a Swiss bank.

The kidnappers were understood last month to have dropped their massive ransom demand.

The Fiat company said it would not pay any of the ransom because such action would endanger the lives of other senior executives of the company.

Tipped off by an anonymous telephone call, police found Mr. Revelli-Beaumont at 7:30 a.m. today in a square in Versailles. He reportedly said he had not been set free in Versailles, but "much further" from the capital.

He reportedly spent most of his 89 days in captivity blindfolded. Twice his kidnappers threatened, in letters written in bad French to "execute" him if their demands were not met.

Hijackers of Kuwaiti plane surrender in Damascus

DAMASCUS, July 11 (R). — The 48-hour hijack drama of a Kuwaiti airliner, forced to fly to Damascus, ended peacefully here yesterday when the seven Arab hijackers surrendered to Syrian authorities.

Three hostages held by the gunmen left the plane unharmed and the hijackers were immediately driven in heavily escorted cars to an unknown destination in Damascus.

The surrender followed long negotiations between the hijackers and Palestinian leaders here. Syrian officials stayed in the background.

The airliner, a Boeing 707

leased to Kuwait Airways by British Midland Airways, was commandeered on Friday night after leaving Beirut. It was first forced to fly to Kuwait, then to Damascus.

The hijackers' leader, named as Abu Sayed, told the Syrians that he and his companions wanted a solution to "internal differences" inside Fateh, the biggest Palestinian commando group, and the guerrilla movement as a whole.

But Syrian sources who followed the contacts at Damascus between the Chief Representative of Fateh here, Mr. Mahmoud Dabbas (Abu Mazen), and the hijackers, said Abu Sayed's companions agreed to surrender after finding that his demands were purely personal and not related to the commando movement. One of the hijackers, identified as Abu Shadi, finally took over the group and announced the agreement to surrender.

According to passengers previously released from the plane, the gunmen had demanded the release of prisoners held in Arab jails.

Abu Sayed said in a radio message to Syrian Interior Minister Adnan Dabbagh that the landing in Damascus was not an action directed against Syria.

The hijackers freed 20 passengers in Kuwait in exchange for three hostages. The Kuwaiti Chief of Security, Brig. Mohammad Al Hamad, the Deputy Chief Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Kuwait, Mr. Awni Batah, and Fateh Representative Abu Al Ruzz.

In his message to the interior minister, Abu Sayed said the hijackers landed at Damascus in order to gain a direct approach to the Fateh leadership.

Brig. Al Hamad thanked the Syrian authorities, for their help in ensuring the safety of the plane and its crew. The plane left here last night for Kuwait, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

Newspapers in Kuwait had suggested that at least some of the gunmen were chiefly concerned at securing the release of prisoners held in Syria.

The paper Al Wattan quoted Kuwait's Defence Minister, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah, as saying that the hijackers were Palestinians who were demanding freedom for prisoners in Syria.

Yesterday afternoon, the airliner taxied briefly out on to the runway at Damascus Airport as if it was about to take

off. But after five minutes it returned to its original place.

The manoeuvre was seen here as an act by the hijackers to reinforce their position in the bargaining with the control tower.

Another paper Al Qabas reported that the Kuwaiti Ambassador in Beirut Abdul Hamid Al Bejjan, who was one of the hostages, said that Defence Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah had told the hijackers he would contact the Syrian authorities for the release of the prisoners.

Al Qabas quoted another passenger, Mr. Fahd Al Bahr, Board Chairman of Al Mashrek Bank, as saying the hijackers demanded the release of 17 prisoners in Syria.

Polisario jubilant over OAU decision to discuss Sahara

ALGERIA, July 11 (R). — The Algerian-backed Polisario front today hailed as "a great victory" the decision at the recent Organisation of African Unity summit to hold a special meeting on the Sahara in Lusaka in October.

The Polisario want self-determination for the Western Sahara, which is rich in phosphates and was ceded by Spain last year to Morocco and Mauritania.

Mr. Hakim Brahimi, "Foreign Minister" of the self-styled Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, told a press conference here that should Morocco and Mauritania boycott the Lusaka meeting, they would put themselves alongside "rebel regimes" such as Rhodesia.

He expected the meeting to support the independence of the Western Sahara.

"The rebel regimes of Rabat and Nouakchott (capitals of Morocco and Mauritania) will be forced to abide by the OAU decisions, or to persist in their rebellion," he said.

"Africa would then take the appropriate measures, as those against other 'rebel regimes' such as that of Ian Smith."

Meanwhile, informed sources in Nouakchott said on Saturday that two columns of the

Polisario front have launched attacks on Mauritanian communities.

One column was reported to have attacked the mining town of Zouerate, 800 kms. northeast of Nouakchott on Tuesday, but the extent of damage was not known.

The second attacked a small village called Oudane, 150 kms. northeast of Nouakchott,

on Friday morning. But the Polisario forces caused no damage or casualties, and in turn were engaged by Mauritanian forces.

Unofficial sources in Nouakchott said the columns that attacked Zouerate and Oudane were not the same as the column which attacked the Mauritanian capital last Sunday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Seoul floods, landslides kill 206

* SEOUL, July 11 (R). — Some 206 people were killed and 482 others injured in floods and landslides after the worst rains for five years lashed Seoul and surrounding areas, the government Disaster Control Headquarters said today. The headquarters said 85 people were still missing and the death toll could rise as rescuers continued digging through debris in the Yongsong district in southwestern Seoul and Anyang city about 20 kms. to the south. In Seoul alone, 58 people were killed, according to the headquarters. Total damage to property was officially estimated at 17 billion won (\$3.4 billion).

Comoro wants Arab League membership

* CAIRO, July 11 (R). — The Republic of the Comoro Islands has applied to become the 23rd member of the Arab League, its Foreign Minister, Mr. Mouzahir Abdallah, announced here. Mr. Abdallah told a press conference on Saturday he hoped his country's request, which he had handed to the league's Assistant Secretary General Mr. Assad, would be considered at the meeting of the league's council in September. The Indian Ocean islands became independent of France two years ago.

Iraq reportedly receives more arms

* TEHRAN, July 11 (R). — The official Iranian newspaper Rastakhiz, which on Saturday reported Soviet arms deliveries to Iraq, said yesterday a Yugoslav vessel had recently unloaded field guns, missiles and machine-guns at Umm Qasr harbour. It said a Danish ship had also delivered missiles and Yugoslav-made mortar shells at Basra. In its report on Saturday the newspaper had said that Soviet ships had last month brought aircraft, missiles, personnel carriers and spares for helicopters and MIG-21 jets.

Iraqi minister on ties with U.S.

* TEHRAN, July 11 (R). — Iraqi Interior Minister Izat Ibrahim said in an interview published yesterday that what he called United States' hostility towards Iraq prevented restoration of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Relations would not be resumed while the U.S. remained hostile "on issues of our national destiny," the minister added in the interview published in the official newspaper Rastakhiz. Iraq broke diplomatic ties with the U.S. after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war in protest against U.S. support for Israel. He also criticised President Carter's stand on human rights. "Such a policy first of all requires a fundamental change in the imperialistic system," he said.

Frigid wives suffer heart attacks

* TEL AVIV, July 11 (R). — Frigid wives suffer more heart attacks, Israeli doctors have discovered. The claim was made after studies at a Tel Aviv hospital of 100 women admitted for heart attacks and 100 being treated for other ailments. Dr. Arye Abramov, writing in the latest edition of the Israeli medical association journal Harefuah, said 65 per cent of the heart victims reported they were frigid or did not get satisfaction out of sex. They blamed their husbands' lack of virility or premature ejaculation. The problem was suffered by only 24 per cent of the second group. Among the women who had heart trouble, 19 of the 22 who admitted to sex before marriage were frigid. The doctors found the women with healthy hearts also had slightly more extra-marital affairs. All the women questioned were aged between 40 and 60.

News Focus

Tito in Moscow next month

By Milan Dragovic

BELGRADE, July 11 (AFP). — Marshal Josip Broz Tito will make an official visit to the Soviet Union during the second half of August, it was officially announced here at the weekend.

It will be the Yugoslav president's first trip to the USSR since his informal meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Kiev in 1973, and follows Mr. Brezhnev's official visit to Belgrade last November.

The invitation to Marshal Tito was issued by the Soviet Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet junket is expected to be followed by a striking "first" for the marshal: A stop-over in North Korea. The Yugoslav head of state told visiting Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani last month that he would travel to the

three countries during August. Observers here foresee no change in the present state of Moscow-Belgrade relations, which are officially good, as a result of the Brezhnev-Tito summit. No really new element has developed since the two met eight months ago.

Relations between the two are nevertheless marked by reciprocal caution. The running ideological polemic is no less intense for being handled with kid gloves.

Observers see as strong cards in the Yugoslav hand the re-establishment of confidence between Belgrade and Washington, the rapid improvement of Sino-Yugoslav relations and Yugoslavia's recovery of an influential position in the non-aligned movement which Marshal Tito originally helped to launch.

There will be no surprise if the talks between Mr. Brezhnev and President Tito are brutally frank, especially on such points as Western Communism.

Yugoslavia has not appreciated the recent hardening of Moscow's ideological line, as shown in the Kremlin's attitude toward Eurocommunism, in which Belgrade detects traces of Stalinism and a contradiction of the rules of the game as defined at the European Communist summit in Berlin a year ago.

Without approving political pluralism to the extent that it is backed by the three main Western Communist Parties, the Yugoslav Communists are pleased by the Italian, Spanish and French parties' show of independence to the extent that it reduces Soviet influence in Europe.

tor of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) said in a television interview the president seemed to have fallen down on his campaign pledges to improve job opportunities for blacks.

But he said it was too early to make a definite judgment and the NAACP would make its first assessment of President Carter's policy towards the black community in a report next January.

In the CBS "Face the Nation" interview Mr. Hooks added his view that Dr. Martin Luther King, the black civil rights leader assassinated in 1968, was the victim of a conspiracy.

The demonstrators carried placards accusing local authorities of inactivity in dealing with the situation, caused when a valve blew at the Icmesa chemical processing plant, releasing a poison cloud over the town.

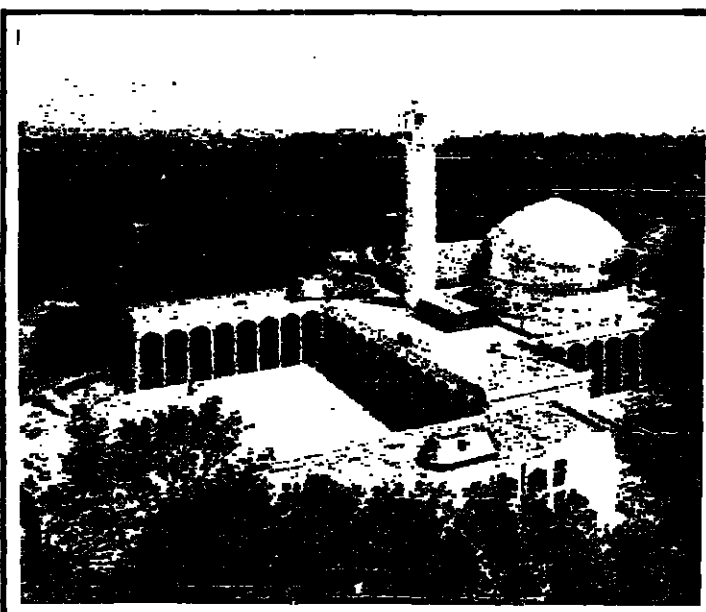
One year after the incident the extent of human and ecological damage caused by the blast is still not accurately known. Nor is there final agreement on compensation or assistance for those who have suffered from the explosion.

The Lombardy regional government said it wants to take legal action against Hoffman-La Roche, the Swiss-based owner of the factory.

Exact figures were not available but informed sources said the Swiss company had made an offer for damages that was only one tenth of the amount sought by Lombardy authorities.

In Geneva, a company spokesman said Hoffman-La Roche had not been informed by the Lombardy government of the claim -- which one report has put as high as 120 billion lire (\$20 million).

Three local Icmesa officials have been charged with causing a disaster by negligence. They are free on bail of 70 million lire (\$45,500) each.



LONDON MOSQUE -- Towering high above the trees of London's Regents Park is the golden dome and minaret of the London Central Mosque. The latest addition to the city's skyline is built on a site placed at the disposal of Britain's Moslems over thirty years ago when permission was given to build the Anglican Cathedral in Cairo. (AP wirephoto).

Homes of Seveso still uninhabited one full year after dioxin explosion

SEVESO, Italy July 11 (R). — About 300 people took part in a protest demonstration here yesterday to mark the anniversary of a chemical factory explosion which one year ago spread a cloud of highly-toxic dioxin poison over this small northern Italian town.

Most of the marchers were from out of town. Families forced to evacuate their homes after the explosion and still not allowed to return were represented by just one woman.

Even the Mayor, Francesco Rocca, was absent. "They have all gone away on holiday," said one resident.

The demonstrators carried placards accusing local authorities of inactivity in dealing with the situation, caused when a valve blew at the Icmesa chemical processing plant, releasing a poison cloud over the town.

One year after the incident the extent of human and ecological damage caused by the blast is still not accurately known. Nor is there final agreement on compensation or assistance for those who have suffered from the explosion.

Two weeks after the accident some 200 families nearest the factory were evacuated from their homes and the area was cordoned off for decontamination work.

More than 30 women underwent abortions, fearing for their unborn infants. Authorities reported 70 miscarriages among women from the affected area and said 15 deformed babies have been born since the accident.

But there are no official figures which health authorities can use for comparison.

Even the amount of dioxin released is subject to dispute. The official estimate is that 2 kgs. escaped but foreign consultants have put the figure as high as 80 kgs.

Soil analyses indicate that dioxin levels have diminished but some scientists believe that it might have been dispersed -- by traffic and the elements -- so spreading rather than reducing the danger.

Hoffman-La Roche has paid

2 billion lire (about £1,650,000) towards decontamination work but maintain that the explosion caused no serious or lasting damage to health.

The Italian government and regional authorities have contributed 20 billion lire (£16.5 million) towards cleaning up Seveso and compensation.

But among the enforced evacuees and remaining residents there is frustration.

"The only thing I want to do is return to my home," said one young woman still living in a hotel away from Seveso.

"For years we had smelled the stink from the Icmesa plant; for years animals had been dying and no one said anything. I was not convinced of the danger when they sent me away and I am not convinced now."

A town councillor echoed his sentiments: "We have never had a crop of flowers like this year, we have never heard so many birds singing," he said. "Would that be possible if dioxin was dangerous?"

Bible read in record time

ADELAIDE, July 11 (R). — A group of Bible readers from an Adelaide Christian centre claimed a new world record yesterday for reading the entire Bible in 62 hours and 36 minutes. Forty members of the Bethesda Christian Centre did the reading in half-hour shifts. They say the previous record was 96 hours.